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日本大使 平上

タイ外務大臣

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昭和十七年十月廿一日 (暹羅降参 二回、五年)

RADIO ADDRESS GIVEN BY PRINCE KONOE, PREMIER OF JAPAN

November 3, 1938.

I have the honour to state the views of the Japanese Government concerning the establishment of a lasting peace in East Asia--a task that has been handed down to us by the Emperor Meiji whose illustrious virtues we are commemorating today.

Following upon the capture of Canton, Hankow, the heart of China, was also taken, so that the so-called "Middle Plain", with its seven great cities, which virtually sustain the life of modern China, has now fallen into our hands. There is an old Chinese saying to the effect that "He who controls the Middle Plain controls the whole land". Thus the Chiang Kai-shek government is no longer anything but a local regime. Japan has achieved these results without overstraining her fighting power, which has always been kept at a level sufficient to ward off any intervention from the outside. We are moved, as never before, by the consciousness that this has been made possible by the august virtue of His Majesty, the Emperor, and the heroic efforts of His valiant officers and men.

In thinking of the glorious victories, our deepest gratitude goes out first to the tens of thousands of those who have been killed and wounded. Their noble sacrifices impose upon us, I feel, a two-fold obligation: first, to follow in the footsteps of those willing martyrs, and to achieve at all costs the ends for which they have fought, and secondly, to repay their services by doing all in our power for their families.

The key to China's fate is indeed in our hands. What then do we want? We want not the destruction of China but her prosperity and progress; not the conquest of China but cooperation with her. Working hand in hand with the Chinese people awakened to a new consciousness of themselves as a nation of the Orient, we want to build up an East Asia which is truly peaceful and settled. Let me say, no country is better aware than Japan of the ardent national aspirations of the Chinese, nor feels more keenly the need that China shall vindicate her position as a completely independent state.

It is a historical necessity that the three great neighbour nations--China, Manchoukuo and Japan--while fully retaining their sovereign independence should stand closely united in their common duty of safeguarding East Asia. It is deeply to be deplored not only for the sake of Japan but for that of all Asia that the attainment of this goal has been thwarted through the mistaken policy of the Kuomintang Government. The policy of the Kuomintang Government was borrowed from a transient fashion of the period that followed the Great War. It did not originate in the native intelligence and good sense of the Chinese people. In particular, the conduct of that government, which in its efforts to stay in power

cared not whether the nation was left a prey to Communism or relegated to a minor colonial status, cannot but be regarded as treason toward those many patriotic Chinese who had risked their lives in order to erect a new China. It was in those circumstances that Japan, reluctant as she was to be involved in the tragedy of two great kindred nations fighting against each other, was compelled to take up arms against the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Japan fervently desires the awakening of China. Let me hope that wise and foreseeing Chinese will be swift to assume leadership and to guide their nation back to the right path, and lead the rejuvenated state forward in the fulfilment of our common mission in East Asia. Already in Peking and Nanking signs of re-birth have appeared. And in the wide plains to the north and west, a new Mongolia is springing to life. Let the wonderful Chinese people, who in the past 5000 years of their history have again and again illumined the annals of civilization, prove once more their greatness by sharing in the stupendous task of creating a new Asia. Participation even by the Nationalist Government need not be rejected if, returning to the true spirit of China, it should repudiate its past policy, remould its personnel and offer to join in the work as a thoroughly regenerated regime.

The nations of the world must surely be able to have a clear comprehension of these new developments in East Asia. It is undisputed history that China heretofore has been a victim of the rivalry between the powers whose imperialistic ambitions have constantly imperilled her tranquillity and independence. Japan realizes the need of fundamentally rectifying such a state of affairs and she is eager to see a new order established in East Asia--a new structure of peace based on true justice.

Japan is in no way opposed to collaboration with foreign powers, nor does she desire to impair their legitimate rights and interests. If the powers, understanding her true motives, will formulate policies suited to the new conditions, Japan will be glad to cooperate with them. Japan's zeal for combatting Communism is certainly well known by this time. The aim of the Comintern is to sovietize the Orient and to overturn the world. Japan is firmly determined to eradicate the communistic influence which is behind the so-called "long term resistance" of the Chiang regime. Germany and Italy, our allies against Communism, have manifested their sympathies with Japan's aims in East Asia and we are profoundly grateful for the great encouragement that their moral support has given our nation during this crisis. In the present emergency, it is necessary for Japan not only to strengthen still further her ties with those countries but also to collaborate with them in a common world outlook towards the reconstruction of international order.

What the world needs today is a lasting peace based upon a foundation of justice and fair dealing. It cannot be denied that the princi-

ples governing international relations in the recent past have in practice tended only to preserve and perpetuate with cast-iron rigidity an inequitable state of affairs. In this irrational arrangement lies the fundamental cause of the collapse of the Covenant of the League of Nations along with many other pacts and treaties. We should not allow international justice to remain merely a beautiful phrase, but we should strive to create a new framework of peace, in accordance with a comprehensive view of all human activities--commerce, emigration, natural resources, culture, etc.--and in keeping with the actual conditions and the progress of events. I firmly believe that this is the only way to overcome the universal crisis which confronts us today.

Placing absolute trust in the men at the front, the Japanese at home are silently engaged in speeding war-time production and in making preparation for protracted hostilities. Here we have a modern reflection of the old Japanese spirit. History shows that our national fortunes waxed or waned in proportion to the degree in which the whole people were consciously aware of Japan's national polity. Knowing that a lasting peace in the Orient has always been the aim of our Sovereign, we cannot but be deeply conscious of our moral obligations as His subjects. It is high time that all of us should face squarely those responsibilities--namely, the mission to construct a new order on a moral basis--a free union of all the nations of East Asia, in mutual reliance and complete self-determination. What does this mean? What sacrifices does this call for? What preparations are required? These are matters of which we must obtain a clear understanding and concerning which we cannot afford to make any mistake. If there is anyone who believes that the fall of Canton and Hankow marks a turning point and that an immediate return to normal conditions is soon to arrive, he simply has not grasped the significance of the present affair. There could be nothing more dangerous than that. Japan's undertaking to erect a new East Asia implies that she has entered upon a long period of creative work in all the activities of her national life.

In that sense the real war has just begun. If we are to make of ourselves a truly great nation, we must stand united as one man and pursue with firm conviction and adamant resolve the task of consolidation and construction overseas as well as at home.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

F.C. No. 75-I

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Yoshio Kato, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government relating to the China Incident (Vol. 2). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files) Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
22 day of Sept., 1946

(signed) Yoshio Kato  
in name of Official Capacity

Witness: Richard L. Lash (signed) Chief of the Archives Section,  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John W. Curtis, hereby certify that I was associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) J. W. Curtis 2d Lt.

Witness: Richard L. Lash (signed) Investigator  
Official Capacity





府、器、ル政策、毎ニ阻止マシタル事、獨リ日本、シテラス全東亞、爲ニ道  
ノ、極ニナリ。抑々國民政府、政策、基調、歐洲大戦後、又勃興ニ於  
ル、時、風潮ニ便乘シタル浅薄、モ、テ、ナリニ、此、新ニ支那國民本来  
ノ、良知、良能ニ根差シテ、モ、テ、ナリ、ナリ、ナリ。殊ニ政權維持、爲ニ  
ノ、改メ、送、ス、支那、共產化並ニ植民地化、勢ヲ激成ニシテ、願、シ、カ、ク、事  
ノ、新支那建設、爲ニ身命ヲ賭シテ、戦、ヒ、タリ、残、シ、憂、國、矢、輩、ニ、對、ス、ル、又  
ノ、進、ミ、ト、云、ハ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ。コ、ノ、日本、カ、東、亞、於、ニ、大、民、族、同、文、相、搏、ツ、  
ノ、悲、劇、ヲ、演、ス、ル、ヲ、欲、セ、ル、ニ、拘、ラ、ス、猶、且、將、政、權、打、倒、爲、ニ、テ、ノ、執、ツ、テ、處、フ、ニ、テ、  
ニ、テ、所以、ナ、リ、ス。

日本、今、ヤ、支、那、變、態、ヲ、望、ミ、テ、ル、ニ、ハ、ル、デ、ナ、リ、ス。支、那、於、ニ、及、受、後、果  
ノ、士、ハ、必、ニ、支、那、ヲ、ニ、本、来、ノ、道、義、ニ、歸、リ、ス、又、生、支、那、ヲ、ナ、リ、ト、東、亞、共、通、ノ、良  
ノ、命、運、行、爲、爲、滅、定、ス、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ。既、ニ、此、ノ、南、北、ニ、及、生、ノ、良、運、脈、ヲ、ス、キ、  
ナ、リ、又、蒙、疆、ニ、蒙、古、復、興、ノ、氣、力、漲、ツ、テ、居、ル、ニ、ナ、リ、ス。五、千、年、ノ、長、キ、ノ、史  
ヲ、通、シ、我、度、カ、世、界、文、化、文、士、ニ、炬、火、ヲ、点、シ、タル、支、那、民、族、其、偉、大、性、ヲ、發、揮、  
シ、新、東、亞、建、設、ノ、大、業、ヲ、命、擔、ス、ル、事、ヲ、世、界、文、化、ニ、新、ナル、光、明、ヲ、廣、メ、祖、先  
ニ、恥、ナ、ル、ニ、支、那、殘、ス、ヘ、キ、ナ、リ、ス。國、民、政、府、ト、雖、モ、此、支、那、民、族、本、来、ノ、精、神、ニ  
ヲ、歸、リ、從、來、ノ、政、策、ト、人、的、構、成、ト、改、メ、全、ク、生、シ、更、ク、タ、ル、政、權、ト、ニ、支、那、再  
建、ニ、来、リ、投、ス、ル、ニ、於、テ、ハ、日、本、ノ、國、ヲ、之、ヲ、排、シ、モ、テ、ハ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ス。

世、界、各、國、ノ、又、此、東、亞、於、ニ、新、狀、勢、展、開、ニ、對、シ、明、確、ナル、認、識、ヲ、持、ツ、ヘ、キ、  
ナ、リ、ス。從、來、支、那、ノ、天、地、カ、帝、國、主、義、的、野、心、ニ、本、ク、列、強、自、逐、ノ、犠、牲、ト  
ナ、リ、帝、國、主、義、ノ、獨、立、ト、ナ、リ、成、ル、ニ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、  
ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、  
日、本、今、日、以、後、カ、ク、如、キ、事、態、ニ、對、シ、根、本、的、修、正、ノ、必、要、ヲ、認、メ、正、義、義、ニ、基  
ク、東、亞、新、平、和、体、制、ヲ、確、立、セ、ル、事、ヲ、要、望、ス、ル、ニ、ナ、リ、ス。

因、リ、日、本、ノ、列、國、ト、協、力、ヲ、排、斥、ス、ル、ニ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ。又、第、三、國、ノ、止、止、ニ、確、益  
ノ、損、傷、セ、ニ、ス、ル、ニ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ、ナ、リ。モ、ニ、列、國、ニ、ニ、テ、帝、國、ノ、真、意、ヲ、理、解、シ、此、東  
亞、ノ、新、狀、勢、ニ、即、チ、其、政、策、ヲ、講、セ、ニ、ス、ル、ニ、於、テ、ハ、帝、國、ノ、東、洋、平、和、爲、ニ

予が協カス事ヲ各ニテハ、テリヌ。  
 日本カ風ニ安産ニ義ト戦ニ拔カニスル感情ニ有スル事、世界周知ニ事受ニテ  
 リス。「三ニテハ」、企図スル所ニ東洋、亦化ニテリ。世界平和攪乱ニテリ。日本、  
 時改種所謂、長期抵抗、其後ニ是動スル亦化、根源ニ向フテ、断乎之  
 カ絶滅ヲ期スルモノニテリ。平ニテ所共、盟邦獨逸、作太利、日本、東亞ニ  
 於テ、意國ニ共威ニ今、此事又ニ際ニ所國、寄ヤスル精神的援助、我カ国民  
 ヲ鼓舞スル所大ニテ、アリニ吾々、深、多トスル所ニテリヌ。吾々、事又ニ通ニ  
 此盟約ニ念々緊密ニスルハ、要テ痛感スル、ナラヌ進ニ共通、世界秩序  
 一再建ニ協カニトスルモノニテリヌ。

實ニ現下、世界ニハ要ナリハ真ニ公正ナリ由簡、トニ平和ヲ策クモアリシス。

過去諸原則、事實上、不均衡ナリ、原狀維持、鉄則化、固定化ス所  
ニシテ否カヘテハ又。聯盟規約、如キ國際條約カ、權威ヲ失墜ニタ  
ス。實ニ此、不合理ニ、根本原因カ、ルイジアヌ、國際正義ヲ一國、美  
文タルニ止ニテ又、通商、移民、資源、文化等、人間生活、各部門ニ亘リテ  
綜合ニタル良地ニ立脚シ、安定ニ即應ニシテ、更ニ發展ニ併行スル新平和体  
制ヲ創設セザニハ、ハニヌ、テアリヌ。而シテ以上、諸條件ヲ完備スルコト、現下  
一般の危機ニ克服スル唯一手段ニアルコトヲ確信スルモノアリヌ。

戦場、勇士、絶対、信頼、黙々ト、秋後生産、従事、長期戦、  
海勢、安定、全国民、安、立、日本人、本来、面目、現代、再現、  
エ、エリス。日本、成長、発展、世、国体、対、自、愛、相、併、行、  
日本、史、如、実、明、ス、如、エリス。我、皇、室、御、軀、令、ア、ヤ、  
東洋、永遠、平和、確立、存、ス、拜、察、奉、リ、ト、キ、吾、等、臣、民、

道徳的革命 重且大ナル其の程度威厳ヤナルヲ得ナキニナリヌ。今ヤ日本国民  
氏肅然其志ヲ正シテ自ら其責ヲ負ヒテ之ヲ監視スルハナリヌ。



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東亞諸國、聯手テ、寧、道義的基礎ニ立テ、自主的、進歩、新組織、妻  
散ス、任務カ、如何ナル意義ヲ有セ、如何ナル犠牲ヲ求メ、如何ナル用意ヲ付  
要トスルカニ就テ、徹底スル理解ヲ持テ、斷ニ認識ヲ誤ルコトナラズ、  
ナシ、テ、アリス、モ、漢口、廣東、攻略ヲ以テ、轉機トシ、泰平ノ時代ヲ直ニ到  
来スルカ如キ思想ヲ抱ク者アリトバ、カク、如キハ、今次事変、重大意義ヲ理  
解セザルモノニシテ、天下之以テ、危險ハ、イ、ニ、アリ、ス。新ニキ、東亞、築設ヲ擔  
當ス、日本、其國民生活、存、存ニ於テ、新ニキ、創造、時代ニ、入、ク、ニ、ト、リ、マ、ス  
ス。ニ、意味ニ、於テ、真、戰、今、始、ニ、タ、リ、ニ、ア、リ、ス。真ニ偉大ナル、史、的  
時代ニ、カ、第、ニ、タ、リ、テ、下、政、困、ニ、信、念、ト、決、意、ト、リ、テ、以、テ、因、外、整、備  
建設ニ邁進ニ、ト、リ、ハ、ニ、ス、ニ、ア、リ、ス。